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What a mercy it would be for the Democratic party if that person who has arranged for the end of the world in 1897 had fixed the smash-up at a date anterior to the first Tuesday in Novem-

A Paris, Ky., dispatch says the proscounty was never more flattering. If this announcement will have a tendency to brace up the Kentucky Democracy.

As no instance has yet been cited of Knight of Labor refusing to take 35 bank note as wages, the statement of Blatherskite Sovereign to the effect that his "boycott is taking like wildfire" is evidence that he is yet a victim of mobility of mouth.

So great has been the change of sentiment on the silver question in Iowa that the Democratic county conventions show that the anti-silver element will control the State convention. This is serious setback for the rather previous ex-Governor Boies

Ex-Secretary Whitney would like to be Governor of New York, but he peremptorily refused to be a candidate last | House year. He would like to be President, but he is devoting his days to saying that he will not be a candidate in 1896. Mr. Whitney will not be a martyr.

When Judge Brentano, of Chicago, told the culprits who undertook to interfere with the voting in a whole project that their "crime is little short of treason to the government," he uttered an important truth. Ballot-box fraud of any kind is treason against popular govern-

A Massachusetts mugwump has in flicted the Springfield Republican and its readers with a long article designed to prove that there is no impropriety in Mr. Cleveland being elected a third time. It is not a question of impropriety, as the Massachusetts mugwump assumes, but one of impossibility, even if a Democrat were a possibility.

If half the statements are true concerning the winding passages, trap doors, dead walls, vaults and tanks in Holmes's castle, one is led to wonder how the construction of such a deathtrap could have escaped the attention of the Chicago building inspector and police. However, they are showing a of retrospective

It is told that a pensioner whose pittance had been reduced went to Comabilities, and his pension was restored. If those whose papers show that they ire fully incapacitated for labor, but whose pensions have been reduced from 212 to 38 or 36, should go to Washington from Indiana, the big pension building

The Louisville Courier-Journal says a leading feature of the entertainments planned for the Grand Army encampment will be an old-fashioned barbecus at which fatted calves and beeves will be roasted whole, and fifteen kettles, with a capacity of 500 gallons each will smoke with the famous "burgoo." Louisville is evidently preparing to make a lasting impression on the vet-

Mr. Manley's suggestion to hold the Republican national convention on the general approval. The convention should be held in some city where the average in the aggregate. To go to the Pacific ast would compel more than 90 per cent, of the delegates to pay four times as much as it would to go to any city like Chicago, Philadelphia or Washing-

"Coin" Harvey will not accept the fig ures of wages collected by Colonel Wright, chief of the national Bureau of Labor, because he has heard that Edward Atkinson had something to do with the making of them. If Harvey ad ever looked at the four volumes which gave the sources of these figures, he would not have made so absurd a report. Besides, as a free-trader, Mr. Atkinson was not anxious to have the facts concerning the advance of wages published in September, 1892.

The enforcement of the Sunday saloonclosing law in New York may mark the cities, as in Indianapolis, for instance, there has been a great outcry about reviving the blue laws, "fencing in the town," etc. It has been contended that

the Sunday-closing law. Perhaps the nauguration of this policy in the largest city of the country may lead smaller ones to conclude that they can enforce able to enforce law, and aspiring little cities will not be so anxious to be known

as "wide-open" towns. INSURGENTS OR BELLIGERENTS?

Latest dispatches indicate that it will robably not be long before the United States will have to take ground on the question of recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Such recognition will probably come first from some of the South American governments, as it did in the insurrection of 1869, when Mexico, Chili and Peru recognized the insurgents as belligerents as soon as they had formed a provisional government. An earnest effort was made at not succeed. General Grant had scarceaddress reached him from the Supreme accord the insurgents belligerent rights, but to recognize the independence of Congress, that of December, 1869, President Grant said:

For more than a year a valuable province Spain and a near neighbor of ours, whom all of our people cannot but feel deep interest, has been struggling for dependence and freedom. The people and government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle that they manifested throughout the previous struggles between Spain and her tormer colonies in behalf of the latter; but the contest has never assumed a condition which amounts to a war in the sense of inter-national law, or which would show the existence of a de facto political organiza-tion of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency.

In a special message to Congress, June 8, 1870, President Grant discussed Cuban affairs and the recognition at considerable length, and intimated that as pect for a fine corn crop in Bourbon | the insurgents had not yet succeeded in establishing a de facto government, it would not be proper for the United States to recognize them as belligerents. "It is a well-established principle of public law," said President Grant, in this message, "that a recognition by a foreign state of belligerent rights to insurgents under circumstances such as now exist in Cuba, if not justified by necessity, is a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion Such necessity may yet hereafter arrive; but it has not yet arrived, nor is its probability clearly to be seen."

This message had the effect of calling the attention of Congress to the grave consequence that might be involved in a recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, although a joint resolution reported from the committee on foreign affairs and practically involving such recognition, came near passing the

Whether the United States would be justified in recognizing the Cuban in-Spanish not complain if the President were o issue a proclamation recognizing the existence of civil war in Cuba and declaring absolute neutrality between the parties to it. "A civil war," says Vattel, "is when a party arises in a state which no longer obeys the sovereign, and is sufficiently strong to make head against him, or when in a republic the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and both sides take up arms.' Another writer on international law says; "When a part of a state takes up arms against the government, if it is sufficiently strong to resist its action and to constitute two parties of equallybalanced forces, the existence of civil war is thenceforth determined." According to these authorities there can be no doubt that civil war exists in Cuba. Spain was not slow to recognize the existence of civil war in this country. A

Considering the relations which exist between Spain and the United States of America and the expediency of not chang-ing the reciprocal feelings and friendly understanding on account of the grave events which have happened in that re-public, I have resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality in the struggle en-gaged in between all the federal States of Union and the Confederate States of South; and in order to avoid the losses of our subjects might suffer, both in nipping and commerce, for want of defie rules to which their conduct might form, I decree as follows. (Then follow rules for neutrality.)

This proclamation, issued before the first battle of Bull Run, recognized the existence of civil war in the United States, and placed the rebels on the same footing as belligerents, with the government. A similarly worded proclamation from the President of the United States would afford encouragement to the Cuban insurgents and could not possibly give offense to Spain.

LAWS SHOULD BE ENFORCED WITH REASON.

It is said that on Sunday a saloon keeper of this city discovered, through burst and water was running through ily knew anything about the plumbing of the building, and as a policeman told him that the law would not permit him to take anybody else into the room, he could not admit a plumber, and so had to let the water run. If the facts are as without discretion. The Nicholson law contains the following provision:

It is hereby made unlawful for the promit any person or persons other than him-self and family to go into such room and place where intoxicating liquors are so sold upon such days and hours rietor of such a place (a saloon) to perwhere intoxicating liquors are so upon such days and hours when the of such liquors is prohibited by law. The fact that any person or persons are s of such liquors are prohibited by shall be prima facte evidence of guilt upon trial of a cause charging the pro-prietor of such room with violating the law in the sale of such liquors upon such

days or hours. The object of the Nicholson law, as of all others, is to promote the peace and welfare of society. No law is intended as a trap for citizens or for the damage or destruction of property. The foregoing provision should be construed acbreak up secret violations of the law. To this end it is provided that the admission of any person to a saloon during prohibited hours, except the proprietor or member of his family, shall be prima facie evidence of the guilty sale of liqsuch puritanical ideas were only fit for | uors. Prima facie evidence means a presumption of law that may be rebutbeen admitted, his testimony, or that it is but fair to assume that he is faith-

entered the saloon for an illegal purpose. of his duties, would make an arrest unfireman who had to enter it to fight a such a way as to make them odious.

THE EVER-RECURRING TROUBLE.

The fact that another coal strike is nminent leads to the inquiry why these annual troubles cannot be avoided. Now and then, but less frequently as the strikes in other industries, but they are usually adjusted and the adjustment that time to secure a similar recogni- lasts for a long period. In the coal intion from the United States, but it did dustry it is different. It is an exceptional season when there is not a strike or a ly been inaugurated President before an | disturbance. And yet there is no more important industry in Council of Cuba urging him not only to | Should it be stopped for any considerable time, nine-tenths of the manufactories of the country would cease to run Cuba. In his first annual message to and the locomotives which draw the vast traffic of a nation would cease to perform their task. Its importance considered, there is no more honorable employment than that of mining coal; furthermore, it requires a certain skill

For these reasons, aside from the possible danger and the hardship, the coal miner should receive fair compensation for his labor. On the contrary, all things considered, the coal miner is the poorest paid laborer in the land. In the exceptional year of 1892, he averaged but 225 days in the Indiana mines, and last year, with its strikes, the average number of days' labor was but 131. The report of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics for 1891-92 shows that while the agconditions was from \$300 to \$340, the the days employed when deductions lation per capita is greater now than at were made for powder and tools. At any former period-\$24 per head, against that time the price for digging coal \$20 per head in 1865, and \$17 per head was 75 cents a ton. Since then the price has been reduced about 15 cents a ton. It is said that the miners are difficult people to get along with-that they are contentious and unreliable. This is probably true; but who is responsible for this condition of things? Years ago the miners were largely natives or people of foreign birth who were accusomed to decent living. Through strikes and other contentions these men have been partly supplanted by ignorant foreigners who were, at that time, content to live upon the poorest food and in squalor, as they had lived at home. After a time they rebelled, and this class of men have since been a disturbing element. Other men who are more intelligent have been forced to the level of these foreigners. More men have been induced to come to mines than can be fully employed. The competition for a market has led to a victory for the cheapest, and thus the present unsatisfactory conditions have been reached. A year ago a suggestion was made that the Governors of the four coal-producing States whose product competes in the same markets, hold a conference and devise some plan which would insure a better policy in the production of coal. The Governors of three States signified a willingness to participate in such a conference, but Governor Altgeld refused to act with the others, probably'

turbed conditions would promote his political fortunes as a demagogue. It would seem that some permanent arrangement could be made through some such agency which would, at once, insure fair wages to coal miners and reasonable profits to the operators. It is one of the problems which should be considered and solved in a manner which will insure better conditions. No class of laborers, so necessary to the industrial interests of the country, should be compelled to work for wages which will not insure them and their families the necessaries of life. And it is altogether probable that when the miners are assured of more considerate treatment they, in turn, will be more reasonable.

The action of the postoffice authorities

because he imagined that such dis-

in sending spies to follow letter-carriers about cities as they have in Indianapolis, to note their movements and report them, is the subject of much sharp criticism on all sides. "I have always thought," said a well-known Democrat, "that detectives were employed by the government to look after counterfeiters and men who were suspected of violating the laws, but now I perceive that this administration suspects that all its servants and employes are unfaithful, and puts spies upon their tracks." That is a fair statement of what has been done in regard to the letter-carriers of this city. No charge has been made of their general inefficiency. On the contrary, the whole postal service of Indianapolis the past six years has been commended for its efficiency. All things considered, the carrier service has been excellent. Nevertheless, the postal authorities in Washington have conceived that the whole force of letter-carriers i failing in the discharge of its duty, and spies have been sent to follow each carrier over his route to find evidence to sustain their suspicions. As a matter of course, the spy must vindicate the

know the subject of the conversation. It might have been about mail matter. A man is given a sack of letters and papers weighing from fifteen to thirty to "get his breath." If he were a solor twice in three hours. But here is livery, who is to be reprimanded if he

judgment of his superior in setting him

about the work, and he reports that this

and that carrier has talked two min-

utes, on a certain date, with some per-

son on his route. The spy does not

The principle involved, however, is most objectionable, as it is an assumption that all the employes of the government are unfaithful or dishonest to an extent that they must be watched. A letter-carrier, before appointment, must present

breaks his pace for two minutes.

presumption raised by the law that he superintendent of carriers would be the first to hear of it, and he could easily Indeed, no policeman with knowledge of ascertain the facts. But the Postmasterthe facts and a proper understanding general or his subordinates assume that the public servant is a fit person to suspect and to place under espionage as if or a maker of moonshine whisky. They also give the public to understand that the postmasters they select are not competent to efficiently administer the offices for which they hold commissions. This may be fair in some cases, but the Journal is sure that it speaks the general sentiment when it says that Postmaster Sahm is entirely competent to look after the postal affairs of this city. If a large number of the higher officers of the Cleveland administration would but set the postal carriers an example of official industry, it might be more effective than the putting of spies upon the tracks of letter-carriers concerning whom there is no complaint. If the object of this espionage is to establish a ground upon which the request for more carriers to meet the increasing demands of the city can be denied, let those secretaries and their subordinates who are sailing the coasts and lakes in government vessels or who are junketing about the country on one pretext or another at the public expense, set an example of that rigid economy they seem anxious to enforce elsewhere.

"Coin" Harvey produced a table compiled from Dun's Review, showing the business failures in the United States year by year from 1857 to 1894. "It shows," he said, "that during the years of the war, when there was plenty of money, the number of business failures was reduced to a minimum." He added: "See, as you look at it, how the contraction of the currency, beginning in 1866, increased the failures." It is true there was a fictitious prosperity and comparatively few business failures during the war, but the inflation and speculation cause of thousands of failures later on. The talk about the contraction of circuconsiderably less than \$1.50 a day for lation is rubbish. The amount of circu-

Mrs. Hetty Green, the somewhat noorious millionairess, seems to belong to "Coin" Harvey's school of disinterested few days ago: "I buy things when they are cheap, you know, and sell them when they are high. If a stock is selling away down and nobody wants it I buy it, and when everybody wants it and is willing to pay for it I sell it. I like to make people help themselves and to help them to do Thus in her feeble way the good woman tries to make life worth living for those who are not always able to buy

stocks when they are cheap. Inquirer, Muncie: If a twenty-dollar goldplece was melted into a "lump" the bulwould be worth a trifle less than twenty gold dollars. If twenty standard silver dollars, containing 371.25 grains of pure silver each, were melted into a lump it would weigh 7,427 grains, equal to 15.468 ounces. The last quotation of silver was cents an ounce. Consequently lump would be worth \$10.231/2. That is, if the lump of gold builton made by melting a twenty-dollar gold, piece and the lump of pure silver made by melting twenty silver dollars should be taken as commodi where they could be exchanged at their bullion value for any article of merchandise, the small lump of gold bullion would purchase nearly twice as much as the larger lump of silver. This would be the case the world over, even where silver is the legal money.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Head of the Family.

"Cause him and his mother wants him

An Object of Interest. "Here," complained the aggrieved father, "I have spent nearly \$15,000 on that girl's education, and now she goes and marries a \$2,500 a year clerk." "Well," said the friend of the family, "isn't that all of 15 per cent. on your investment? What more do you want?"

Hurt His Feelings. Watts-Conductor on the trolley neglected to take my fare. I don't know whether I ought to feel glad or not. Potts-I can't see that you have any rea-

Watts-Oh, I'm glad enough to be nickel ahead, but it hurts my feelings to think that I am too insignificant to attract the attention of a car conductor.

Folled. Briggs-I knew the cook would burn the steak this morning as usual, so I lay wake last night and got up the finest sort of a sarcastic speech for her benefit. sprung the speech and she downed me in the first round.

Braggs-What did she say? "She said, 'Aw, you talk like a string of fish!' Now, how could I answer that?"

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Madame Gaches-Sairante, the French pinion that cycling will eventually drive the modern corset from the garb of the Balfour never wears his hat in the House of Commons, following in this respect the fashion set by Disraeli and Gladstone. The

custom is to keep the head covered while in the House except when addressing the The late Professor Huxley's sister, Mrs. John Scott, a woman of remarkable intela resident of Nashville, Tenn., for many years. Her husband, when a young sur-geon in the British army, was the friend

of Trelawney and Byron. Mr. Charles U son Clarke has carried off he two highest sophomore prizes at Yale this year-the Betts prize for English com osition (\$60) and the first Robinson prize for excellence in Latin (\$50.) Hs has thus says the critic, borne out the promise ed his class of three hundred. This promising young man is the son of Mr. Charles Upson Clarke, of the Evening Post, and f Kate Upson Clarke, the well-known ournalist and editor of Romance.

J. Howard Moore is known as the cham-Vegetarian Club. He thinks it is as wicked to eat meat as to drink liquor. He believes in woman suffrage, has curly hair and soul-ful eyes, declares that this country is the and of the boss and the home of the sot but hopes to change all that by a frequent delivery of his prize oration, "The Scourge of the Republic." He is full of youthful

"Oh, I have studied the Pope," declares his present greatness, during his education in Rome, his brief activity as nuncio in Brussels, and his work in Perugia as bishop. But his true nature was not revealed intil the day when he put the tlara on his head as Leo XIII. There are two beings in the present Pope—the inflexible defender of dogma and the smooth politialways urging the policy of cor v. and believes in the er

of Europe. He endeavors to be on good terms with every State, and he succeeds admirably."

An English physician has a formula for tea and milk, designed for persons with weak digestion who like the slight stimu lant of tea, but are unable to use it as ordinarily prepared. The milk is put into a saucepan cold, with the requisite amount of tea in an infuser or loosely tied in a mustea in an infuser or loosely tied in a mus-lin bag. The milk is then allowed to come slowly to the boil, and the moment the boiling point is reached the vessel must be snatched from the fire and its contents quickly strained into a carefully heated tea-This concoction is said to be pleasant

The will of the late Richard Vaux, just liscovered, is a characteristic document It begins as follows: "Being of sufficient mind and understanding to know what is my last will and testament without the last will and testament and publish the same by these presents." After disposing papers and the historical views of buildings and like collections made by my father, Robert Vaux, who was the most active of the originators of the present Historical Society of Pennsylvania, be given to that society. I do this out of respect to my father's memory, as I have no very exalted respect for that society, that in 1860, or about that year, drew party politics into the election of its officers."

'Tis piping hot, but on the bough
The katy-did her lyre is plunkin';
And by that sign, six weeks from now
The frost will nip the golden punkin.

"I trust," the very careful grocer said.
"I'm glad," the buyer said, "I'm sure you "Hold on-" (the grocer grew a trifle red,) "I trust that cash you'll pay for what you've bought."

MACMONNIES AND THE MONUMENT The Designs Which the Sculptor Has

Prepared for the Side Groups.

-Detroit Free Press.

Paris Letter in New York Tribune. There are two spirited designs in the culptor's studio for an important work of art in Indianapolis. He was commissioned to furnish designs for two bas reliefs which are to be set against the column erected in memory of the Union soldiers and sailors of Indiana. He decided upon two gr mental idea and commemorate the struggles and suffering of the silent heroic dead on land and sea. One was to represent a pattle charge, in which soldiers were fighting desperately and dying gloriously, and the other was to illustrate the inflexible firmness, fortitude and endurance of successful naval defense. The groups, when modeled in clay for preliminary studies, were photographed and sent out to Indianapolis, where some controversies arose among the committeemen. The military group was accepted as an appropriate alle-

preferred a companion group embodying the idea of the beneficent influences of peace. The sculptor is not an obstinate or selfwilled man, but he has strong ideas about the dignity of his art. He held his ground that allegorical representations of war and peace, while appropriate for an arch like the one in Brooklyn, were not suitable for bas-reliefs on a memorial column dedicated to the heroic dead of the army and navy who had tallen in a victorius struggle for the Union; and when divisions of opinion battle scenes on land and sea he resigned the commission. He cared so much for his that he was willing to make a perso fice and to give up work worth \$100,000 rather than to attempt something which his us. Negotiations were subsequentned with him, and the commission of furnishing the two groups of statuary was restored to him unconditionally, with full liberty to employ his own judgment and to follow out his instincts. He has virtually decided to carry out his original

gory of war, but some of the committeemen

a rich promise of very strong, spirited work. The army scene represents a stirring battle charge, led by an officer, who is disengaging himself from a fallen horse, with a drummer boy prominent on one sid and a dying cannoneer on the other, while behind them is a file of advancing soldiers. There is fine action in this group. By a happy conceit a fifer is placed near the dying cannoneer, sounding the advance and inspiring new courage in the presence of death. It is a gleam of the joy and excitement of battle lighting up the shadows of the horrors of war. In the upper part of he work in are is a wunded cavalry officer falling from his horse and supported by a winged Fame-a bold and successful

The companion scene presents a naval commander at the head of a group of sailors and marines when the order has been given to board the enemy's ship. The mocrisis of battle. Faces and figures reflect the tone of fortitude and calm self-restraint, while in the background are the wounded and dying tied up and shrouded in cord-age and sails. Indianapolis will have a most original and noble work of art when these two designs are fully developed and executed in detail.

President Knefler said yesterday that regents and Mr. MacMonnies, and that they are waiting until Mr. MacMonnies napolis to confer with them. They have had one letter from him stating that he was unable just now to set a time when he could come to America, but he would come when he could. The board will do nothing until he comes.

LIVING ON BORROWED MONEY.

Most Notable Achievement of the Cleveland Administration.

Textile Record. It ought to be enough to condemn finally any political party that, in two years of its administration of public affairs, in a period of profound peace, it has created a deficiency in the public treasury of nearly \$114,000,000. That is the record twenty-four months ending with June 30 this year. After tearing business to pieces in an effort to pass a tariff for revenue only it is found that this particular tariff is remarkable for nothing so much as for its inability to produce revenu

Possessing really unlimited power of taxand with its ability to compel foreigners to pay liberally for selling their wares in our market, the men who rule us have been counting the government largely on boraid from 12 to 15 per cent. The American people now owe, chiefly to foreigners, \$162,-000,000 more debt than they owel Lefore Mr. Cleveland came into office.

For thirty years we had a surplus which voted to paying off debt. We are far etter able now than we were ten years ago to pursue that policy; but, instead of ig it, we are living on borrowed while our European rivals are growing fat upon the sale in this market of goods which ought to be made in our own mills, Had the November elections not gone as they did there would have been some ground for the belief that the American people, after all, are not really capable of intelligent self-government.

TART ADVICE.

Mr. Dana Recommends that Mr. Carlisle Pay His Own Way. New York Sun.

If the article which we borrow from the Pittsburg Dispatch this morning is correct, the Hon. John Griffin Carlisle, always amiable and of late perhaps too willing to merge his own individuality in the consecrated environments, is preparing to fol-low the example so often and lamentably set by his chief, and to take a pleasure for the sake of Mr. Carlisle, who has many attached friends and may still be justified in having a high ambition in spite of his unaccountable willingness to become a clerk, we hope the story is untrue. For the sake of the Democratic party, hich has been loaded with blunders and nouencies enough during this epoch of and incompetent Democratic-The Democratic rule is to pay your way. A free ride filched from the payer is no less a steal in principle he embezzlement of a million from the treasury would be. It will amuse the Republicans in Fifty-fourth Congress to expose De ratic junketing. Time was when that form of bilking was an almost exclusively Re-

Small Politician's Life Preserver The individual who invented the trick

many small politicians from obscurity.

CONVENTION DAY SET

PRIMARIES FRIDAY NIGHT.

Will Be About Five Delegates from Each Precinct, Making 750 in All-Political Notes.

The Republican city committee met last ight in the headquarters on North Delaware street, with nearly 150 resent. Chairman Smith nd Secretary Joss was at his desk. The ooms were crowded to their full capacity nd the door and window ways were filled. The roll was called and the report of the credentials committee was made and accepted. The committee proceeded to name a date for the city convention by a motion that it be set for the evening of Aug. 3, ceding. A motion to amend was made that it be set for Aug. 10, but this amendment was defeated by an aye and no vote, the noes seeming to have two-thirds of the entire committee. The original motion was then adopted, thus requiring the convention to be held next Saturday night and the primaries for the election of delegates on Friday night. The time was made o'clock in order that the workingmen may have time to get home, eat their suppers and attend the primaries. The place of the convention was not announced, but if it is possible to secure Tomlinson Hall, Chairman Smith announced that this hall, which s being redecorated, would be secured. Otherwise the convention will likely be held in the English Opera House. A motion was made by reasurer-elect

Smith that the basis of representation in the convention be two delegates at large to each precinct, one in addition for every sixty Republican votes cast at the election of November, 1894, for Secretary of State, and one for each fraction in excess thereof exceeding thirty votes. This will make a convention of about 750 delegates. The convention of two years ago had 701 delegates. The motion was adopted. By were authorized to report the names ecutive committee, but as the ex-ecutive committee has not yet been ap-pointed and Chairman Smith desires that the nominee for Mayor assist in the mak-ing of this committee, there was no other way to do, it was urged, than for the city committee to take the step and report its work to the convention. The selections and the reports, it was explained were to be absolutely within the right and privilege of the convention to accept or reject as it pleases. This idea, however, was not brought out until Committeeman William David declared that the motion looked too much like having a cut and fried programme, and he said he would op

he precincts, and that the delegates of a held outside would not be ention for organization where the con mitteeman was elected in a primary loutside the precinct limits. He also rected that the committeemen in no mit a primary to be held in a saloon strength to the party and the ticket, and that it ought in all cases to be observed. He called attention to the fact that two years ago one-third of the Democratic maries were held in saloons. The chairannounced that the committeement report to him by wednesday not place selected for holding the primar he Journal before the primaries are he The headquarters telephone is No. 1096, and committeemen were cautioned a secend time that the report must by made by

HARMONY PREVAILS.

Republican Candidates Now Plentiful, but All Are Working for the Party. There are many aspirants for places on the Republican ticket and all the candidates have hosts of friends actively at work in their interest. The best of feeling revails. The candidates for Mayor are C. Trusler, city controller; Dr. Theodore Wagner, formerly coroner, and C. A. Bookwalter, formerly clerk to the State Bureau of Printing and now president of the Marion Club. There are, as far as known, no dark horses in the race. Mayor Denny has repeatedly said that he would not take the nomination and when a Republican reminded him the other day that he might be nominated if the convention could find harmony in no other way

"Such a thing must not be. I have made up my mind that I will not be a candidate and that must be taken for a final and decisive answer. My friends must dismiss the thought from their minds.'

The candidates for Police Judge are Judge Stubbs, C. B. Feibleman, Robert Smith, Warwick H. Ripley, and the Heckman, who was a candidate for the Legislature in 1890, is mentioned in connection with the office. Mr. Heckman. however, is yet in the attitude, his friends say, of a receptive candidate.

The only candidate for city clerk is L.

Nixon, the popular incumbent of the office The candidates were called together dur ing the afternoon at committee quarters for consultation as to matters reating to the ante-convention ned for police judge, was notified present, but he sent word that he i not made up his mind to be a candidate. It was last night agreed at the full com-mittee meeting that when it comes time to prepare a platform each candidate for Mayor will be consulted.

Mayor Denny was interviewed yesterday in regard to the platform. He said that speaking as one who had no other interes han love for the city and the party, would favor the same platform on which he was elected two years ago. He meant, he said, a platform speaking plainly and honestly for law and order, and for a business administration of affairs as oposed to a partisan administration. Wh asked what his advice to the party woul

The party cannot afford to take a backward step on moral questions. masses of the people have made up their minds that the American Sunday shall be radically different from the European one. The laws enacted for the govern while there are some people in eve olitical party who adhere to the vic to be respected, yet every one who is all capable of reading the signs of t hopeless minority. When it comes to an issue between lawlessness on the one hand and a strict observance of the law on the oosely drawn. It would be suicidal the Republican party to declare against a policy of strict enforcement of the laws, or by its silence on that subject to give the people to believe that such would licans of Indianapolis too well to lieve that they will hesitate one mo on this subject. The platform shoul made to ring on this question, leavin doubt in the minds of the people that every law and ordinance, and every rule legally promulgated under the charter, is to

THE "COMMODORE" BUNCOED.

How His Alleged Friends Hoodwinked

the Fifteenth Ward Statesman. The "statesmen" of the Fifteenth ward where the notorious "Commodore" Higgins lives and thinks he controls things for the Democratic party, are having a quiet laugh vention last week, but ex-Councilman Holdid not want him to go. They did not want a "scrap" with his forces, and so delegate. This was for the p

uleting him and making him think that o special effort would be needed to carry his point. They promised to support him, and lulled Higgins into a fatal lethargy. He thought he would be elected until about TO BE HELD SATURDAY NIGHT AND live minutes before the time to call the primary to order, and then Holleran, Fink and others marched in with thirty of their followers. Higgins was outvoted at every point and Fink was elected. The Commo ore has hardly recovered equan Fink is one of the engineers at the federal

THEY DON'T FILL THE WOODS.

Democratic Candidates Are Rather Hard to Find, but There Are a Few. The Democratic candidates for police judge are ex-Judge Buskirk, Mr. Reinhard, candidate for criminal judge last year, and Frank Wright, formerly connected with the township trustee's office. The name of B. F. Watts is sometimes mentioned in this connection. The candidates for city clerk are Smith Myers, August Tamm and Jerry Collins. The Democrats who want to be ouncilmen at large have not as yet hemselves conspicuously known. The date the convention has not yet been conidered, but it is likely to be only a few days later than the Republican convention.
For the Democratic candidate for Mayor the only name seriously mentioned is that of Tom Taggart, but Mr. Taggart has not yet admitted that he would accept the

T. E. Potter, president of the Republican Traveling Men's Club, arrived yesterday from a five weeks' trip to the seashore. He found that his name is being used as candidate - for councilman-at-large and that it will be presented to the city of vention. He says he is not a candid but does not say that he will not acc the nomination.

For Council at Large.

The Democratic Committee. Capt. James B. Curtis, the Democratio city chairman, said last night that he had not yet determined upon his appointments of secretary, treasurer and executive committee, and neither had he as yet had time

to fill out the city committee, as he is authorized to do. He expected to complete his work, he said, by 9 o'clock to-night. CON SULLIVAN, THE CROOK.

low in Jail at San Francisco for Killing a Chinatown Guide.

SAN FRANCISCO., July 29.-If C. B. now awaiting preliminary examination on a charge of killing Clarence Barr, a Chinatown guide, in the barroom of the Baldwin Hotel, then Henderson is a singularly unfortunate man. When arrested he gave out that he was a traveling salesman for an Eastern shoe firm, but he would not tell the name of the firm or say anything of his past life. Then the story came out that his name is not Henderson, but on the contrary his true name is Con Sullivan, known to the police of many cities, and a peniten hary of Colorado. Despite this damaging story, the coroner's jury at the inquest did not return a verdict charging Henderson with murder, but brought in one naming manslaughter, the crime he was guilty of, if guilty of any. Now comes a story from Portland, Ore., a story told by a photograph taken for the rogue's gallery of the Oregon city gallery. The picture is a splendid likeness of Henderson and, so the police here say fully corroborates the story as to identity of the prisoner given some days ago by Mrs. Bertha Johnson, who formerly lived in Los Angeles and who says that she knew Henderson in that city and that he had told her that his name was Con Sulli-

Captain Legs is now certain of the iden-tity of the prisoner as Con Sullivan and also asserts that Henderson has practically adnitted that this is true.

THE MAFIA IN ST. LOUIS.

Plot to Murder an Italian Interpreter Frustrated.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.-Seven members of the Mafia, who only recently came to this city from New Orleans, attempted to murder Michael Deelo, an Italian interpreter, at 11 o'clock Sunday night. The natural cunning of the intended victim, together with the fact that the would-be assassing made several suspicious moves, which put Deelo and his wife on guard, is all that prevented the enactment of a horrible

At 10:30 o'clock several Italians came to Deelo's home in the rear of 908 Franklin and get acquainted with the family. They conducted themselves in a gentlemanl nanner and all was merry their weapons, managed to get the gang on the back of the porch and closed the door between them. Deelo sent for the police the Mafias, who were in the meantime tempting to break down the door, being kept at bay by the besieged man's revolver. Finally the police arrived and arrested two of the Italians, who are supposed to be the leaders of the gang. The others escaped.

CAN'T CONVERT A CHINAMAN.

Opinion of Rev. Donehoo, Who Has Had Years of Experience.

PITTSBURG, July 29 .- Rev. E. R. Donehoo, pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, of this city, and who has been identified with Chinese mission work for from paganism is futile. He says that although the Chinamen go to Sunday school and seem to take an interest in the Christian religion and even profess Christianity yet they cling to their heathen ideas an ceremonies. Rev. Donehoo is looked upon as the leader and advisor of the resident Chinese, and went to Wasnington in their interest when the Geary law was first en-Rev. Donehoo's opinion has been formed only after years of study of the Chinamen.

He does not intend to give up the missionary work in this line, for he believes that while the Chinese carnot be converted to Christianity, they can be raised to a higher social level by religious influences.

SOUSA'S TROUBLES. The Pink Ten and the Amateur Composer Make Life a Burden to Him.

Sousa is suffering from the same afble during his whole murical career, from all accounts the great band direct the noted orchestral impressario. lousa has become all the rage, he is with invitations to visit private houses. where he is made the hero of gatherings. As a rule he declines and then it happens that he cannot avoid ing, and his cup of misery is quickly filled to the brim. Nearly each of these gatherings is arranged for the purpose of ntroducing the famous march to some local lady celebrity who has ed an opera; an oratorio, or at least march. All the amenities of hospitality are at once brushed aside in order to give the cal composer a chance to be heard by the rolens, to glue himself to a chair in order hearing a person who knows nothing of the try Thomas's patience to the utmost, and ularity is chiefly due to his frankness in dealing with amateur composers, ousa, who used to possess the most am'aple disposition, has had his feelings so outraged repeatedly by designing givers of pink teas that he has forfeited his welcome at a number of homes where once ne was worshiped as something only a degree inferior to a musical divinity. He has riva's of Beethoven that they ought to stick their compositions into the stove as private, and local pride has been waxing tates over to him was Gilmore. He never esitated to try a local con nizing local compositions and local pu unavoidable factors in his musical way, which required gentie dealing and ex-ceptional tenderness in handling. It was not a ways agreeable to his critical pat-

disaster to any other bandmas